

been characterized as "new matter" into the disclosure. Text from the substitute specification which is not considered to be supported by the original disclosure is then identified. This objection is respectfully traversed for reasons which follow.

The substitute specification submitted with the Reply filed on August 22, 2008, was prepared from the literal English language translation of the French-text specification of the International Application from which the present U.S. Patent Application is derived. Although rephrased and linguistically corrected language was used for preparation of the substitute specification, the subject matter disclosed in the substitute specification corresponded to the subject matter which had been disclosed in the originally-submitted, literal English language translation, and the single drawing filed with the International Application on which this U.S. Patent Application is based.

The use of both rephrased and linguistically corrected language when amending a patent application is permitted by Section 2163.07 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure. Section 2163.06 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure further indicates that "information contained in any one of the specification, claims or drawings of the application as filed may be added to any other part of the application without introducing new matter". Consequently, none of the amendments made to the application while preparing the substitute specification are properly considered to constitute "new matter".

The Office Action of December 10, 2008, first takes the position that identified language presented in the last paragraph of page 5 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification submitted on August 22, 2008, is not supported by the original disclosure.

The original disclosure for this Patent Application, for example, at lines 30 to 37 of page 3, described a method including the steps of "permanently monitoring and measuring the atmosphere in each of said chambers using the temperature monitoring means..." and "altering of the power of the means for heating and, if any, on the cooling, of the heat-transfer gas". It is submitted that, this alone, provides adequate support for the identified language presented in the last paragraph of page 5 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification because the terms "continuously" and "adjusting" appropriately rephrase the terms "permanently" and "altering", respectively.

Moreover, the term "permanently" was presented as an English translation of the French word "permanente" and the term "altering" was presented as an English translation of the French word "modulation". According to Webster's New World Dictionaries (copies of these entries are attached to this Reply), the French word "permanente" can translate to the English words "permanent" or "continuous", the French word "modulation" can translate to the English word "modulation", and the English word "modulate" can mean "to regulate, adjust, or adapt", providing additional

support for establishing that the identified language presented in the last paragraph of page 5 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was adequately supported by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to identified language presented at lines 6 and 7 of page 7 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. In particular, the Examiner objects to the phrase "if an incident is detected which involves heating of the enclosed space". The original disclosure for this Patent Application, for example, at lines 30 to 36 of page 4, stated that "if an incident concerning the heating means is detected above a mean temperature in excess of 120 degrees Celsius, the temperature regulating means are set off until a mean temperature of below 100 degrees Celsius is detected in the chambers before any resumption of the treatment cycle is permitted" (emphasis added). The emphasized disclosure demonstrates that adequate support for the identified language presented at lines 6 and 7 of page 7 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to identified language presented at lines 1 and 2 of page 8 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. In particular, the Examiner objects to the phrase "adjusting the flow rate of the heat-transfer fluid". The original disclosure for this Patent Application, at lines 8 and 9 of page 5, described this as "acting on the flow rate of

the means that propel said heat-transfer fluid", the emphasized wording constituting a literal translation of the original French text "par action sur". However, this method step is further described at lines 10 to 16 of page 12, which stated that "to allow the suite of detection and control means of a treatment device according to the invention to yield the expected results, the speed at which the heat-transfer fluid circulates is kept constant in the enclosed treatment space and through the load of woody material by action on the flow rate of the means that drive the heat-transfer fluid" (emphasis added). The emphasized disclosure further demonstrates that adequate support for the identified language presented at lines 1 and 2 of page 8 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to the term "blower" which is used at line 4 of page 10 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. It should further be noted that the term "blower" is used elsewhere in the substitute specification. The single, original figure presented for this Patent Application clearly illustrates what is fairly characterized as a "blower" in the upper, left corner of the illustrated structure (which is pointed to by the reference number 11) and lines 27 and 28 of page 6 of the original disclosure stated that "the circulating means 11 consist of at least one fan", clearly demonstrating that adequate support for use of the term "blower" in the marked-up

copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

The Office Action next objects to identified language presented at lines 21 to 23 of page 11 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification. In particular, the Examiner objects to the phrase "adjust the output of the heater 10, for heating the heat-transfer fluid, and the output of the regulator 12". The original disclosure for this Patent Application, at lines 7 to 10 of page 7, described this as "altering of the power of the means 10 for heating and, if any, on the cooling, of the heat-transfer gas by the regulating means 12 thus running a heat-treatment cycle" (emphasis added). As previously indicated, the term "altering" was presented as an English translation of the French word "modulation" and, according to Webster's New World Dictionaries (copies of these entries are attached to this Reply), the French word "modulation" can translate to the English word "modulation", and the English word "modulate" can mean "to regulate, adjust, or adapt". The emphasized disclosure once again demonstrates that adequate support for the identified language presented at lines 21 to 23 of page 11 of the marked-up copy of the substitute specification was provided by the original disclosure.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that no new matter was introduced into the substitute specification filed with the Reply which was submitted on August 22, 2008, and the

reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the substitute specification under 35 U.S.C. §132(a) is respectfully requested.

Although not included as part of the objection to the substitute specification which was submitted on August 22, 2008, the Examiner similarly questions the use of the term "ligneous material" at the top of page 6 of the Office Action of December 10, 2008, and requires "applicant... to show... support for the newly added term". Because the Examiner further indicates, at the bottom of page 5 of the Office Action, that "'ligneous material' is same as the woody material as shown by the prior art" (emphasis added), the reason for making this requirement is not understood. Nevertheless, the following is noted.

The original disclosure for this Patent Application, at various locations throughout the Patent Application, used the term "woody material". According to Webster's New World Dictionary (a copy of the entry is attached to this Reply), the English word "ligneous" means "of, or having the nature of, wood; woody". It is submitted that, this alone, provides adequate support for the use of the term ligneous in the substitute specification submitted on August 22, 2008, because the term "ligneous" appropriately rephrases the term "woody". Also to be noted is that the original title for this Patent Application uses the term "ligneous". Moreover, the term "woody" was presented as an English translation of the French word "ligneuse", providing still further support for use of the term "ligneous" in the

marked-up copy of the substitute specification.

The Office Action of December 10, 2008, also objects to the replacement sheet of the drawing which was submitted with the Reply filed on August 22, 2008, under 35 U.S.C. §132(a), for allegedly introducing what has once again been characterized as "new matter" into the disclosure. In particular, the Examiner refers to "the locations of the sensors 14, 15 and seals 16, 17", which are not considered to be supported by the original disclosure. This objection is also respectfully traversed for reasons which follow.

The Office Action of February 26, 2008, objected to the drawing under 37 C.F.R. §1.83(a), and required an illustration of identified structures that were specified in the claims. Because these structures were acknowledged to have been specified in the original claims, it is submitted that such structures cannot now be objected to as an introduction of "new matter" into the disclosure. As for the placement of such structures on the replacement sheet of the drawing, basis for such placement was provided in applicant's Reply filed on August 22, 2008.

Reference numbers 14 and 15 were added to the single figure to illustrate the sensors associated with the enclosed treatment space for monitoring the temperature and humidity of the treatment space. Support for the placements shown in the drawing was demonstrated with reference to French Patent Application No. 2 790 698, the subject matter of which is

incorporated by reference in the specification for this Patent Application, noting lines 9 to 12 of page 6 of the original specification.

From line 31 of page 9 through line 4 of page 10, FR 2 790 698 indicates that:

"The management of the temperature and of the humidity level prevailing in the enclosure during the treatment is obtained by temperature sensors and hygrometers (not shown) known in themselves and laid out on each of the longitudinal interior walls 13, 14 of the enclosure. Another sensor further placed in the enclosure allows a permanent control of the oxygen content of the heat-transfer fluid". (emphasis added)

The sensors 14 and 15 were, therefore, placed along the interior walls (i.e., the walls 2) of the enclosed spaced shown in the drawing for the present U.S. Patent Application, fully in accordance with the duly incorporated disclosure of FR 2 790 698. No criticality has been attributed to the particular placement of the sensors, and consequently, it is submitted that there is no reason to provide any basis for the locations of the sensors 14, 15 beyond that which has already been duly provided (i.e., on each of the interior walls).

Reference numbers 16 and 17 were also added to the single figure to illustrate structures for sealing top and bottom portions of the load while placed in the treatment space. Support for the placements shown in the drawing was again demonstrated with reference to French Patent Application No. 2 790 698, the subject matter of which is incorporated by reference in the



specification for this Patent Application, once again noting lines 9 to 12 of page 6 of the original specification.

From line 28 of page 8 to line 2 of page 9, FR 2 790 698 indicates that:

"The sealing around the load is further obtained by modifying the height of the treatment zone 22 according to the variation of the height of the load of ligneous material to treat. For this purpose, the treatment zone 22 is equipped with a screen 42 of variable height vertically laid out between the top of the load 11 of ligneous material to treat and the partition 19 forming the bottom of the heating chamber 20 and, consequently, the ceiling of this treatment zone". (emphasis added)

The seal 16 was, therefore, placed to indicate the corresponding structure shown in the drawing for the present U.S. Patent Application, fully in accordance with the duly incorporated disclosure of FR 2 790 698.

Referring to lines 26 to 29 of page 9, FR 2 790 698 indicates that:

"In order to avoid any penetration of oxygen inside the enclosure during the treatment, the enclosure 12 is made tight by the installation of sealing joints level with the door 18 and of siphons level with the evacuation openings 52". (emphasis added)

The seal 17 was, therefore, placed level with the door and of the siphons level with the evacuation openings of the structure shown in the drawing for the present U.S. Patent Application, fully in accordance with the duly incorporated disclosure of FR 2 790 698.

It is, therefore, respectfully submitted that no new

matter was introduced into the replacement sheet of the drawing filed with the Reply which was submitted on August 22, 2008, and the reconsideration and withdrawal of the objection to the replacement sheet of the drawing under 35 U.S.C. §132(a) is respectfully requested.

The Office Action of December 10, 2008, next refers to the documents which were enclosed with the Reply which was filed on August 22, 2008. The position being taken by the Examiner in this discussion is not entirely understood. However, in an effort to respond to this issue, the following is noted.

The Examiner is correct that copies of seven documents were enclosed with the Reply filed on August 22, 2008. However, the Examiner is incorrect that these documents were submitted "without an Information Disclosure Statement".

As noted in the Reply of August 22, 2008, five of the seven documents, including EP 0 142 071 (Lignomat GmbH), FR 2 790 698 (Laurencot), FR 2 757 097 (BCI), FR 2 720 969 (Montornes) and FR 2 604 245 (Gautreau), pertained to an Information Disclosure Statement which had previously been submitted on August 24, 2005. For reasons given in the Reply of August 22, 2008, the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, was properly considered as originally filed, and the copies of the five identified documents were being submitted as a courtesy to the Examiner. In the alternative, it was indicated that if fees were deemed to be necessary for consideration of the remaining

five documents which had previously been cited in the Information Disclosure Statement of August 24, 2005, but which had not yet been considered by the Examiner, such fees could be charged to Deposit Account No. 03-2405.

Consequently, what was requested was consideration of the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, and there was no need to submit a new Information Disclosure Statement with the documents enclosed with the Reply of August 22, 2008. Noting Section 609 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure, "[o]nce the minimum requirements of 37 CFR 1.97 and 37 CFR 1.98 are met, the examiner has an obligation to consider the information". To this end, and while the Examiner is correct in noting that a list of all information submitted for consideration by the Patent Office must be supplied pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.98(b), the required list, on two PTO-1449 forms, had already been submitted with the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, and there was no need to submit a new list of information submitted for consideration by the Patent Office.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the Examiner has not yet appropriately acknowledged the consideration of EP 0 142 071 (Lignomat GmbH), FR 2 790 698 (Laurencot), FR 2 757 097 (BCI), FR 2 720 969 (Montornes) and FR 2 604 245 (Gautreau), which were cited in the Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, and which were duly listed on the PTO-1449 forms supplied with the originally submitted Information Disclosure Statement.

It is, therefore, once again respectfully requested that the Examiner reissue the PTO-1449 forms submitted with applicant's Information Disclosure Statement filed on August 24, 2005, with initialed lines "AM", "AN", "AO" and "AP" on Sheet 1 of 2 of the submitted PTO-1449 forms and line "AL" on Sheet 2 of 2 of the submitted PTO-1449 forms to acknowledge the Examiner's consideration of the cited documents.

As was further noted in the Reply of August 22, 2008, the remaining two documents, which included the cover page from International Publication No. WO 00/53985 and EP 1 133 666, each pertain to applications which claim the priority of French Patent Application No. 99/03179, which was published as FR 2 790 698. Because FR 99/03179 and EP 1 133 666 correspond to FR 2 790 698, these documents are cumulative and were not being submitted for separate consideration, noting 37 C.F.R. §1.98(c), but rather were only being submitted to provide available English language translations of the abstract and claims of FR 2 790 698, which had previously been submitted for consideration, pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.98(a)(3)(ii). Consequently, there was no need to submit either an Information Disclosure Statement or a list of the information submitted for consideration by the Patent Office pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.98(b) relative to the remaining two documents enclosed with the Reply of August 22, 2008, and corresponding action is earnestly solicited.

The Office Action next rejects claims 8 to 22 under

35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over the previously cited patents to Rosenau (US 4,356,641), Weis (US 3,744,144) and Little (US 5,325,604), which are cited in the alternative.

As has previously been indicated, claims 8 to 22 are directed to the "high-temperature" heat treatment of a load of ligneous material, for purposes of making it possible to preserve the mechanical, acoustic and insulating characteristics of the wood being treated. This is to be distinguished from processes for drying wood products, which only serve to withdraw moisture from the wood. In this regard, it was noted that in addition to evacuating water from the wood being treated, high-temperature heat treatments also cause polymerization of the macromolecular chains of the constituents of the wood, which stabilizes the properties of the wood being treated.

To the contrary, it was noted that Rosenau, Weis and Little disclose various processes for kiln-drying wood products, providing no disclosure relating to what the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would have considered to constitute a high-temperature heat treatment of ligneous material. In support of this, it was noted that the drying procedures disclosed by Rosenau, Weis and Little are performed at temperatures on the order of 110 to 180 °F (i.e., 43 to 82 °C), which does not even approach the temperatures for performing a high-temperature heat treatment which, as is noted in the original specification for this Patent Application (see,

page 1, lines 18 to 21), occurs "at a minimum temperature of 230 degrees Celsius" (i.e., 446 °F). Also to be noted is that the drying procedures of Rosenau, Weis and Little are only disclosed for purposes of drying wood products, and there is no disclosure directed to the qualities acquired by the wood products during the drying process, such as the dimensional stability and improved resistance to ageing and rotting which are mentioned in the original specification for this Patent Application (see, page 1, lines 21 to 24).

As a consequence of the foregoing, a high-temperature heat treatment must be performed under controlled atmosphere, with a reduced oxygen content. Moreover, the various air flows in circulation must be controlled to uniformly treat the load of wood in terms of its quality. Absent this, the wood products obtained would be unusable. Moreover, without effective control of the oxygen content, there is a potential for ignition and the destruction of the oven.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little are not properly cited for purposes of rejecting applicant's claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a). Because the treatments being performed are entirely different, the temperatures at which the treatments are being performed are entirely different, and the results obtained are entirely different, it is submitted that the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would

not have considered the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little to be relevant to the subject matter of applicant's claims, and the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would not have referred to the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little for purposes of developing the improvements which are recited in applicant's claims. For these reasons, it is submitted that the Examiner has not established the prima facie case which is required for supporting a conclusion of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) (see, Section 2142 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure).

Even if citation of the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little is deemed to be appropriate for purposes of rejecting applicant's claims under 35 U.S.C. §103(a), it is submitted that applicant's claims would nevertheless patentably distinguish the cited disclosures.

In the "Response to Arguments" which is provided at Paragraph 7 on page 5 of the Office Action of December 10, 2008, the Examiner asks for an indication of "any limitations from the claims that prior art references do not teach or show". It is submitted that this has already been done, although the Examiner has dismissed such distinctions, with reference to the very same Paragraph 7 when considering that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little fail to disclose what the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would have considered to be a high-temperature heat treatment

of ligneous material, and with reference to Paragraphs 4 to 6 when considering the conditions for a high-temperature heat treatment of ligneous material which are recited in independent claim 8, among other claimed distinctions.

In the "Response to Arguments", the position is taken that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little each relate to a high-temperature heat treatment of ligneous material, even though the disclosed drying processes are acknowledged to take place at temperatures on the order of 110 to 180 °F, temperatures which are significantly less than the temperatures that the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would have attributed to a high-temperature heat treatment (which is the required standard, and not what the Examiner would consider a high-temperature heat treatment to be, as is suggested in the Office Action). Consequently, it is submitted that the Examiner's conclusion runs contrary to the established state of the art to which the present invention pertains.

The Examiner further takes the position that the drying processes disclosed by Rosenau, Weis and Little are "same as the applicant's" except for the claimed temperatures and that this "produces no new or unexpected results". It is submitted that such conclusions also run contrary to what would have been the understanding of the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made. The differences in operating conditions for drying processes such as those disclosed



by Rosenau, Weis and Little and a high-temperature heat treatment are significant, and produce the new and unexpected results that applicant's high-temperature heat treatment can not only dry the ligneous material, but also maintain qualities of the ligneous material, such as dimensional stability and improved resistance to ageing and rotting, during the drying process.

The Examiner further takes the position that the conditions for the high-temperature heat treatment recited in applicant's claims are obvious matters of choice that would have been well known to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made. However, no reference has been cited to support this position. Consequently, and in the event the Examiner elects to maintain this position, the citation of appropriate references disclosing the conditions recited in applicant's claims is respectfully requested (see, Part C of Section 2144.03 of the Manual of Patent Examining Procedure).

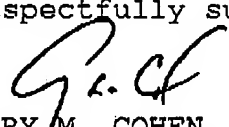
Accordingly, it is submitted that the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made would not have referred to the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis or Little for purposes of developing a high-temperature heat treatment for ligneous material, and that the disclosures of Rosenau, Weis and Little would not have made the improvements of applicant's claimed method obvious to the person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the present invention was made, under 35 U.S.C. §103(a).

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In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that this Patent Application has been shown to be in condition for allowance and corresponding action is earnestly solicited. In the alternative, entry of this Reply under 37 C.F.R. §1.116(b)(2) is respectfully requested to remove issues so the rejected claims are presented in better form for consideration on appeal.

Nevertheless, and recognizing that the Office Action of December 10, 2008, has been made final, a "Notice of Appeal" accompanies this Reply to ensure a complete response to the issued Office Action has been filed.

Respectfully submitted,

  
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I hereby certify that this correspondence is being facsimile transmitted to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (Fax No. 571-273-8300) on:  
June 10, 2009.

Date:

6/10/09

  
Gary M. Cohen, Esq.

## percer

I mean about that; faire  
ut thinking (about it);  
s he coming? — you  
per? — je pense bien  
e he will  
n) to think. Il en pense  
gh/poor opinion of it;  
jet? what do you think  
out this plan? que  
s à Rome? what would  
fancy a trip to Rome?  
I pense que oui/amen I  
ent pas si bête qu'on le  
as as you might think;  
se mûrison they think  
pensez bien qu'elle a  
that she refused; fal  
as going to die. (c) ~  
o be thinking of doing;  
, (espérer) to hope on  
ir) projet; machine to

percuter, -ive adj pen-  
etrant adv penetratively,

carion) pension. ~ de  
gposition; ~ alimen-  
tionnaire; (divorce)  
urding house; (Scot)  
nort) board and lodg-  
ng house, guesthouse.  
rd with sb; chambre  
(with no meals pro-  
complete full board.  
f) boarder; (famille)  
pensionnat nm  
ine, e nm/f pensioner.  
a pension to  
antagon.

~ douce/tride to slope  
~ to sloping; alide on  
street; suivre sa ~  
atural tendency; être  
going downhill; (fig)  
e's feet again; (fig) ~

anche) Whit Sunday;

re. ~ do shortage on

grandpa".

is, chick".

grandad", grandpa";

d) vie, endroit quiet;

\* to be parched";

rp, chirrup, tweet.

pip. sans ~s seedless.

a. avoir un ~ to hit a

colly".

tr) tree nursery; (fig)

is/cryman.

n) (sensation) percep-

c; (bureau) tax (collec-

collector, tax man".

, ironie perceptible (d

a) (trouser) to pierce;

b) bore through; cham-

re-fort to break open;

burst; nuages, lignes

k through, avoir une

in one's pocket; percé

b) trou, ouverture to

d; tunnel to bore, drive

sé de petites fenêtres

et in it. (c) mystère to

## percevoir

penetrate. ~ qch à jour to see (right) through sth.  
(d) ~ une dent to cut a tooth.

2 vt (abcès) to burst; (piante) to come up; (sollell,  
armée) to break through; (émotion) to show; (ve-  
dette) to become famous. Il a une dent qui perce  
he's cutting a tooth; rien n'a percé des négocia-  
tions no news of the negotiations has filtered  
through.

♦ perceant, e adj (gén) piercing; vuz sharp, keen.

♦ perce n: mettre en ~ to manœuvr to broach, tap.

♦ percée n: (forêt) opening, clearing; (mur)

breach, gap; (mil, Sci) breakthrough; (Rugby)

break. ♦ percement nm (trou) piercing; drilling;

boring; (vue) building, driving; (fendeur) making.

♦ perce-neige nm inv snowdrop. ♦ perceur nm

driller. ~ de coffre-fort safe-breaker.

♦ percuse n: drill.

percevoir (pasasvwar) (28) vt (a) (ressentir) to

perceive, detect, make out. (b) face to collect;

indemnité to receive, get. ♦ percevable adj

impôt collectable, payable.

perche [pærʃ] n: (a) (poisson) perch. (b)

(bâton) pole; (c) (personne) beanpole.

percher [pærʃ] (1) 1 vt (oiseau) to perch; (vo-

laille) to roost; (i: habiter) to live; (poir la raille)

to stay, kip". 2 vt (~: mettre) to stick". 3 se ~ vpr

(lit, fig) to perch, être perché sur to be perched

upon. ♦ perchoir nm (lit, fig) perch.

percolateur [pærkolateur] nm (commercial) per-

colator.

percuter [pærkyte] (1) 1 vt (gén) to strike. 2 vi: ~

contre (avion, voiture) to crash into. ♦ percutation

n: (scén) percussio. ♦ percussio nm

percussio. ♦ percuteur, e adj discours

forceful, explosive. ♦ percuteur nm firing pin.

perdre [pædr] (41) 1 vt (a) (gén) to lose; nm;

date to forget; habitude to get out of. (lit, fig) ~ qu

de vue to lose sight of sb; j'ai perdu le goût de rire

I don't feel like laughing any longer. ~

espoir/l'appétit/vie to lose hope/one's appetite/

one's life; l'arbre perd ses feuilles the tree is

shedding/losing its leaves. (b) temps, argent to

waste (d qch on sth, d faire doing); occasion to

lose, miss; aliment to spoil. tu ne l'as jamais vu?

tu n'y perds rien! you've never seen him? you

haven't missed anything!; il ne perd rien pour

attendre! I'll be quite with him yet! (c) (causeur

préjudice d) to ruin. son ambition l'a perdu ambi-

tion was his downfall on the ruin of him. 2 vi (a)

(gén) to lose (sur on). tu as perdu en ne venant pas

you missed something by not coming. (b) (réserv-

voir) to leak. 2 se ~ vpr (a) (s'égarer) to get lost,

lose one's way. se ~ dans les détails to get bogged

down ou get lost in the details; il y a trop de chif-

frées, je m'y perds there are too many figures, I'm

all confused. (b) (disparaître) to disappear,

vanish; (coutume) to die out; (Naut) to sink. se ~

dans la foule to disappear ou vanish into the

crowd; son cri s'est perdu dans le vacarme his

shout was lost in the din. (c) (devenir inutili-

sable) to be wasted; (dépenses) to go bad. il y a des

giffes qui se perdent he (ou she etc) deserves a

good slap.

♦ perdant, e 1 adj numéro, cheval losing. je suis

~ I lose out". 2 nm/f loser. ♦ perdition n: (a)

(Rel) perdition. lieu de ~ den of vice ou iniquity.

(b) (Naut) en ~ in distress. ♦ perdu, e adj (a)

(gén) lost; malade done for; balle stray. je suis ~

(agré) I'm lost; (dépense) I'm done for;

(embrouillé) I'm lost ou all at sea; c'est de

l'argent ~ it's money down the drain, it's a waste

of money; pendant ses moments ~s in his spare

time; ma récolte est ~e my harvest is ruined. (b)

endroit out-of-the-way, isolated. (c) emballage

non-retourable.

perdre [pædr] n: pf partridge. ♦ perdreau, pl ~ x

nm (young) partridge.

père [pær] nm (a) father. ~ de famille father;

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## permettre

Martin (le) ~ Martin senior; de ~ en fils from  
father to son. (b) (ancêtres) ~s forefathers,  
ancestors. (c) (Zool) (animal) sire. (d) (Rel)  
father. le P ~ X Father X; mon P ~ Father; le P ~  
éternel the Heavenly Father. (e) (~: monsieur) le  
~ Benoit old (man) Benoit". un ~ tranquille a  
quiet fellow; le ~ Noël Father Christmas, Santa  
Claus.

peremptoire [pædptwar] adj peremptory.

perfection [pæfeksj] n: perfection. à la ~ to

perfection. ♦ perfectionne, e adj sophisticated.

♦ perfectionnement nm perfection (de of).

amélioration (de in). cours de ~ proficiency

cours. ♦ perfectionner (1) 1 vt to improve, per-

fect. 2 se ~ vpr (chose) to improve; (personne) to

improve o.s. se ~ en anglais to improve one's

English.

perfidie [pæfid] adj (littér) perfidious. ♦ perfidie

n: (vice) perfidy; (acte) perfidious act.

perforer [pæfure] (1) vt (trous) to pierce; (poin-

çonner) to punch; (Méd) to perforate. carte per-

forée punch card; bande perforée punched tape.

♦ perforateur, -trice 1 nm/f (ouvrier) punch-

card operator. 2 n: (Ordinateurs) card punch.

♦ perforation n: (Méd) perforation;

(Ordinateurs) punch.

performance [pæfɔrmɑs] n: performance.

perfusion [pæfyzj] n: perfusion.

periclitier [pæklit] (1) vt (affaire) to collapse.

péril [pærl] nm (littér) peril, danger. mettre en ~

to imperil, endanger; au ~ de sa vie at the risk of

one's life; le ~ jaune the yellow peril.

♦ périlleux, -euse adj perilous.

périme, e [pæime] adj: être ~ (littér) to be out-

of-date ou no longer valid; (idée) to be outdated.

périmètre [pærimetʁ] nm (Math) perimeter;

(topo) area.

période [pæriod] n: (gén) period. une ~ de chaleur

a hot period ou spell; pendant la ~ électorale at

election time. ♦ périodicité n: periodicity.

♦ périodique 1 adj periodic. 2 nm (Presse)

periodical. ♦ périodiquement adv periodically.

périptèle [pæriptel] n: event, episode. les ~s

d'une révolution the turns taken by a revolution;

après bien des ~s after many ups and downs.

périphérie [pærifri] n: (littér) periphery; (ban-

lieue) outskirts. ♦ périphérique 1 adj (Anat,

Math) peripheral; quartier outlying. 2 nm:

(boulevard) ~ ring road, circular route (US).

périphraser [pærifras] n: circumlocution.

périple [pæipl] nm (par mer) voyage; (par

terre) journey.

périr [pærix] (2) vt (littér) to perish (littér), die;

(navire) to go down, sink. ~ noyé to drown; faire

~ to kill. ♦ périssable adj perishable.

périscopie [pæiskop] nm periscope.

péritonite [pæritnit] n: peritonitis.

perle [pærl] n: (bijou) pearl; (boule) bead; (eau,

sang) drop; (sueur) bead; (fig trésor, humi: erreur)

gén. ~ fine/de culture natural/cultured pearl.

permanence [pærmɑns] n: (a) (durée) perma-

nence. en ~ séjourner permanently; crier continu-

ously. (b) (service) être de ~ to be on duty ou on

call; une ~ est assurée le dimanche there is

someone on duty ou on call on Sundays. (c)

(bureau) (duty) office; (Pol) committee room;

(Scot) study room. ♦ permanent, e 1 adj (gén)

permanent; armée, comité standing; spectacle

continuous. (Ciné) ~ de 2 heures à minuit con-

tinuous showings from 2 o'clock to midnight.

2 nm (Pol) (party) official. 3 n: (Colfure) perm.

perméable [pæmeabl] adj permeable.

permettre [pæmetʁ] (56) 1 vt (a) (gén) to

allow, permit. ~ à qn de faire (autoriser) to allow

ou permit sb to do, let sb do; (donner la possibi-

lité) to enable sb to do; (donner le droit) to entitle

sb to do; il se croit tout permis he thinks he can

do what he likes ou as he pleases; est-il

modular

mobilité [mobilité] *nf* (gén) mobility.  
mobylette [mobilet] *nf* ◊ mopod.  
mocassin [mocasén] *nm* moccasin.  
moche\* [maʃ] *adj* (laid) ugly, awful, ghastly-  
(maravale) rotten\*. ◊ moche\* *nf* (a) (laidité)  
ugliness. (b) (femme) fright; (objet) eyesore.  
mode\* [mod] *nf* (gén) fashion; (pé): engouement;  
craze. suivre la ~ to keep in fashion; à la ~ per-  
sonne, vêtement fashionable; (dans le vent)  
trendy\*; c'est la ~ des boucles d'oreilles carrées  
en fashion ou en vogue; habillé à la ~ fashion-  
ably ou trendy\*; dressé; travailler dans la ~ to  
work in the fashion industry ou business; journal  
de ~ fashion magazine; coléris ~ fashion colours;  
selon la ~ de l'époque according to the  
custom of the day; à la ~ du 18<sup>e</sup> siècle in the style  
of the 18th century.  
mode\* [mod] *nm* (a) (méthode) method; (genre)  
why. ~ de vie way of life; ~ de paiement method  
ou mode of payment; ~ d'emploi directions for  
use. (b) (Gram) mood; (Mus, Philos) mode.  
◊ modal, e, mpl -aux *adj* modal. ◊ modalité *nf*  
(a) (forme) mode; ~ d'application de la loi mode  
of enforcement of the law; ~s de paiement  
methods ou modes of payment. (b) (Lang, Mus,  
Philos) modality. (c) (Jur) condition clause.  
modèle [model] *1 nm* (gén, Econ) model; (Tech)  
pattern; (type) type; (exemple) example. model;  
(Scot) corrége fair copy ~ réduit/de série small-  
scale/production model; ~ déposé registered  
design; petit/grand ~ small/large. (Mode) X pré-  
sente les ~s d'automne X presents his autumn  
models ou styles; X est le ~ du bon élève X is a  
model pupil prendre un pour ~ to model o.s.  
upon sb. 2 *adj* consulté, ouvrier, ferme model.  
modélateur [model] (S) *vt* statue to model, mould;  
caractère to shape, mould. corps bien modelé  
shapely body; ~ ses attitudes sur to model o.s. on  
sb's attitudes. 3 *nm* (activité) modeling;  
(statue) piece of sculpture. ◊ modelé *nm* [corps]  
contours; (Géog) relief.  
modérer (modène) (S) *1 vt* (gén) to curb, moder-  
ate; vitesse to reduce. modérez vos expres-  
sions. modérez ou mind your language! 2 *se* ~  
(s'apaiser) to calm down, control o.s.; (man-  
der de la mesure) to restrain o.s. ◊ modérateur,  
-trice *1 adj* moderating, restraining. 2 *nm* (Tech)  
regulator; (économie) moderator. ◊ modération  
*nf* (retenu) moderation, restraint; (diminution)  
reduction. modéré, e *adj* (gén) moderate.  
◊ modérément *adv* milder in moderation. être  
~ satisfait to be moderately satisfied.  
moderne [modern] (S) *1 adj* (gén) modern;  
équiper une up-to-date, la jeune fille ~ the young  
woman of today. 2 *nm* (style) modern style;  
(meubles) modern furniture. modernisation  
*nf*, modernization. ◊ moderniser *vt* to modern-  
ize, bring up to date. ◊ modernisme *nm* modern-  
ism. ◊ moderniste *1 nmf* modernist. 2 *adj*  
modernistic.  
modeste [modest] (S) *adj* (gén) modest. c'est un  
cadeau bien ~ it's a very modest gift; je ne suis  
qu'un ~ ouvrier I'm only a simple working man;  
d'origine ~ from a modest ou humble back-  
ground; faire la ~ to make a show of modesty;  
avoir le triomphe ~ to be modest about one's  
successes. ◊ modestement *adv* modestly.  
◊ modeste *nf* of modesty, fausse ~ false modesty.  
modifier [modifie] (7) *1 vt* to modify, alter. 2 *se*  
~ *ppr* to alter, be modified. ◊ modification *nf*  
modification, alteration.  
modique [modik] *adj* (gén) modest, low; salaire  
meagre. ◊ modicité *nf* lowness.  
modiste [modist] (S) *nm* milliner.  
module [modyl] *nm* (Espace) module; (Math,  
Phys) modulus.  
moduler [modyle] (X) *vt* to modulate.

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1. *modulation of modulation*, poste A ~ de fréquence VHF ou FM radio.  
 2. *swallow* *mf* (Anat) *marrow*; (Bot) *pith*. ~ *pharynx* *mf* (Anat) *pharynx*; (fig, fig) *poetry* jusqu'à la ~ *bottom* to the core.  
 3. *peiloux*, -ense [*mwa*ls, øz] 1 *adj* *tapis*, *couleur* *sf*; *aliment* *creamy*, *smooth*; *œuf*, *vin* *mellow*. ~ *sm softness*; *creaminess*, *smoothness*; *mellowness*. ~ *moulessement* *adv* s'*étendre* *luxuriously*.  
 4. *mœurs* (*mœr*se) *mfpl* (a) (*morale*) *morals*, *avoir* *les* ~ *sevéres* to have *strict moral standards*; *contraire* *aux bonnes* ~ *contrary* to *accepted standards* of *behaviour*; *femmes* *de* ~ *légères* *casual*; *la police* *des* ~ *the vice squad*. (b) (*coutumes*) *customs*, *habits*, *c'est* *entre* *dans* *les* ~ *it's* *become* *normal practice*; *les* ~ *politiques* *the political practices* *ou usages*; *avoir* *des* ~ *simples* to have *simple tastes*. (c) (*manières*) *manners*, *ways*, *quelles* ~ *what a way* to *behave!*; *what manners!*; *comédie* *de* ~ *comedy* of *manners*.  
 5. *moi* [*mwa*] 1 *pron* *pers* (a) (*objet*) *me*. Il *nous* a *regardés* *ma femme* et ~ *he looked at my wife and me*; *écoute* ~ *cal!* *just listen to that!*; Il *robait* *qu'à* ~ *he only* *obeys* *me*, *Il* *me* *the only* *one* *he* *obeys*; ~ *elle* *me* *déteste* *she* *hates* *me* *ou me*. (b) (*sujet*) *I*, *me*? *qu'est* *ce* *cela*? ~ *(ce* *n'est* *pas* ~ *who* *did* *I*, *I* *didn't* *ou* *what* *me?*; *le*, *le* *saler!*; *jamaais* *lui*, *greet* *him!*, *never!*; *mon* *mari* *et* ~ *my* *wife* *and* *my* *husband* *and* *I* *refuse*; ~ *parti* *que* *feras* *vous?* *when* *I* *am* *gone* *what* *will* *you* *do?*, *what* *will* *you* *do* *with* *me* *away?*; *et* ~ *de* *frire* *de* *plus* *belle* *and* *so* *I* *(just)* *laughed* *at* *the* *more!*; *Je* *ne* *l'ai* *pas* *vu*, ~ *I* *(myself)* *didn't* *see* *him*. (c) (*avec* *qui*, *que*) ~ *qui* *vous* *parle*, *Je* *l'ai* *vu* *il* *myself* *on* *personally* *saw* *him*; *c'est* ~ *qu'elle* *want* *voir* *it's* *me* *she* *wants* *to* *see*; *et* ~ *qui* *avais* *espéré* *gagner!* *and* *to* *think* *that* *I* *had*  *hoped* *to* *win!* (d) (*avec* *prép*) *venez* *chez* ~ *come* *to* *my* *place*; *le* *poème* *n'est* *pas* *de* ~ *the* *poem* *isn't* *one* *I* *wrote* *ou* *isn't* *one* *of* *mine*; *je* *déteste* ~ *I* *hate* ~ *a* *pupil* *of* *mine*; *J'ai* *un* *appartement* ~ *I* *have* *a* *flat* *of* *my* *own*; *ce* *livre* *est* ~ *this* *book* *belongs* *to* *me* *ou* *is* *mine*; *il* *veut* *une* *photo* *de* ~ *he* *wants* *a* *photo* *of* *me*. (e) (*dans* *comparaisons*) *I*, *me*, *Il* *mange* *plus* *que* ~ *he* *eats* *more* *than* *I* *(do)* *ou* *than* *me*; *fais* *comme* ~ *do* *as* *I* *do*, *do* *like* *me*; *V* *me* *me*. 2 *pron* *le* ~ *the* *self*, *the* *ego*; *notre* *moi* ~ *our* *true* *self*.  
 6. *moignon* [*mwa*ɔ̃] *nm* *stump*.  
 7. *moindre* [*mwa*ɔ̃] *adj* (a) (*moins* *grand*) *less*, *lesser*; (*inférieur*) *lower*, *poorer*. *Les* *débits* *sont* *beaucoup* *moindres* *the* *damages* *is* *much* *less*; *A* *un* ~ *degré* *to* *a* *lesser* *degree*; *A* ~ *prix* *at* *a* *lower* *price*. (b) *le* ~ *le*, *le* ~ *the* *least*, *the* *slightest*; (*de* *déjà*) *the* *lesser*; *le* ~ *idée* *the* *slightest* *ou* *remotest* *idea*; *le* ~ *de* *dans* *maux* *the* *lesser* *of* *two* *evils*; *c'est* *la* ~ *des* *mes* *difficultés* *that's* *the* *least* *of* *my* *difficulties*; *c'est* *la* ~ *des* *choses* *it's* *a* *pleasure!*, *il* *le* *le* *the* *least* *I* *could* *do*; *certain* *spécialistes* *et* *non* *des* ~ *they* *disent* *que* *some* *specialists* *and* *important* *ones* *at* *that* *said* *that*. ~ *maîtrement* *adv*: *il* *n'était* *pas* *le* ~ *he* *surprised* *he* *was* *not* *in* *the* *least* *ou* *slightest* *surprised*.  
 8. *moine* [*mwa*ɔ̃] *nm* *monk*, *friar*.  
 9. *moins*, *pt* ~ *x* [*mwa*ɔ̃] *nm* *sparrow*.  
 10. *moins* [*mwa*] 1 *adv* (a) *less*, 3 *fois* ~ *3* *times* *less*; *Il* *est* ~ *grand* *que* *son* *frère* *he* *is* *not* *as* *tall* *as* *his* *brother*; *il* *me* *pen* *sa* *he* *is* *not* *tell* *than* *his* *brother* *than* *I* *thought*; *il* *a* *fait* *moins* ~ *beau* *qu'en* *juillet* *the* *weather* *was* *even* *worse* *than* *in* *July*; *rien* *n'est* ~ *str* *nothing* *is* *less* *certain*; *c'est* *tellement*

pouillé; de mes élèves s'en la le least  
 dupes; la température la ~ haute  
 lowest temperature of the summer;  
 ils le ~ souvenit the one I read (the)  
 2 nm (a) (quantité) less. d'anner ~  
 vous ne l'obtiendrez pas à ~ you won't  
 less. (b) ~ de (quantité) less, no  
 (nombre) fewer, not so many; (heure,  
 get; (durée, âge, distance) less than, I  
 ge ~ de bonbons et de chocolat eat less  
 and less chocolate; les enfants de ~ de  
 dren under 4 ou de less than 4 years of  
 de moment it is not yet midnight; vous  
 pas lui donner ~ de 100 F you can't g  
 than 100 francs; il a eu ~ de mal que  
 less trouble than we had; nous Pavons  
 5 minutes we did it in less than 5  
 minutes; on ~ de deux in a flash; le  
 monde demain there will be less  
 tomorrow. (c) le ~ the least; c'est  
 qu'on puisse faire it's the least one ca  
 ques le ~ du monde somehow if you u  
 cat (bit) ou the least (bit) worried. (d  
 qui se soustraits) Il gagne 500 F de  
 carna 500 francs less than she does;  
 ans de ~ qu'elle you are 5 years youn  
 ls; il y a 3 verres en ~ (qui manquent)  
 glasses missing; (trop peu) we are  
 short; c'est le même climat, le brouill  
 the same climate except for the fog.  
 fog. (e) (signe algébrique) moins  
 (locutions) à ~ qu'il ne vienne unles  
 su ~ at least; pour la ~ to say the leas  
 least; de ~ en ~ less and less; da ~  
 think so at least; j'attens-le sortir, si  
 pas froid lui dirai, that is, (onl  
 cold.  
 3 prep (a) (soustraction) à ~ 2 four  
 equals 4, 2 from 6 makes 4; j'ai resté  
 ~ le portefeuille I found my bag  
 wallet. (b) (heure) to. à est 4  
 (minutes) it is 5 (minutes) to 4; il n'e  
 it's only 10 ~. (c) (température) be  
 5° it is 5° below freezing ou minus 5°  
 moins [mwɑ] nf moiré. ♦ moiré, a c  
 mois [mwɑ] nm (a) (période) month.  
 a month's (time); être payé un ~  
 monthly; louer un ~ to rent by the  
 par ~ 30 francs a ou per month; un l  
 6-month(-old) baby; devenir 3 ~ de  
 6 months rent. (b) (salaire) monthly;  
 ~ double extra month's pay (as  
 bonus).  
 moultre [mwɑz] (2) 1 vt to make mo  
 to go mouldy. (b) (en province) to st  
 un cachot) to rot. on ne va pas ~ à  
 nuit! we're not going to bang our  
 night-time! ♦ moiré, a l adj mould  
 2 nm mould, mildew. odeur de ~ must  
 le ~ it smells musty. ♦ moiré  
 mould; (aspect) mouldiness; (pai  
 mildew. enlever les ~ sur un fr  
 the mould ou mildew off a piece of  
 moiré [mwɑz] nf harvest. faire  
 vest; ~ de renseignements wealth  
 tion. ♦ moissonner (l) vt céréals  
 gather in; charru to reap; ren  
 souvenirs to gather, collect. ♦ ~  
 -euse 1 nm f harvester. 2 nf (m  
 vester. 3 ~ cause-batteuse 2 nf, pl  
 harvester.  
 moiré [mwɑz] adj (gén) sticky; m  
 atmosphere muggy. ♦ moiré  
 sweetness; muggishness.  
 moiré [mwɑz] nf (a) (partie) half.  
 en deux ~s to halve sth, divide sth  
 two halves; donne-m'en la ~ give r  
 faire la ~ du chemin to go halfway

## moderatorship

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Moig

**moderator**, a person or thing that moderates; specifically, a) a person who presides at a town meeting, debate, etc. b) the presiding officer at a synod or general assembly of the Presbyterian Church. c) in *nuclear physics*, a substance, as graphite or heavy water, used to slow down the neutrons in a reactor.

**mod-er-a-tor-ship** (mod'ə-tā'tər-ship'), *n.* [see -SHIP]. the position, office, or duties of a moderator.

**mod-ern** (mod'ēr-n), *adj.* [Fr. *moderne*; L.L. *modernus* < L. *modo*, just now, orig. abl. of *modus*; see *MODUL*]. 1. of or characteristic of the present or recent times; not ancient: often used to designate certain contemporary tendencies and schools of art, music, literature, etc., as, *modern architecture* and furniture are characterized by functionalism and lack of extraneous ornamentation: see *TYPES OF ARCHITECTURE*, p. 77. 2. up-to-date; not old-fashioned, antiquated, or obsolete. 3. [often M-], designating a language, or the form of a language, in current use. *n.* 1. a person living in modern times; hence, 2. a person having modern ideas, beliefs, standards, etc. 3. in *printing*, a style of type faces characterized by heavy down strokes contrasting with narrow cross strokes. Abbreviated *mod.* —SYN. see *new*.

**Modern English**, the English language since about 1500: cf. *Early Modern English*.

**Modern Greek**, the Greek language as spoken and written in Greece since about 1500.

**Modern Hebrew**, Hebrew as spoken and written after Biblical times; especially, Hebrew as the language of modern Israel.

**modern history**, the history of the world since the fall of Constantinople (1453).

**mod-ern-ism** (mod'ēr-n-iz-m), *n.* 1. a) modern usage, practice, or thought; sympathy with modern ideas. b) an instance of this; modern idiom, practice, or usage. 2. [M-], in *Christianity*, any of various movements attempting to redefine Biblical and Christian dogma and teachings in the light of modern science: condemned in the Roman Catholic Church by Pope Pius X in 1907 as a negation of faith.

**mod-ern-ist** (mod'ēr-n-ist), *n.* 1. a person who follows or is sympathetic to modern ideas and methods. 2. [M-], a follower of Modernism.

**mod-ern-is-tic** (mod'ēr-n-iz-tik), *adj.* 1. of or characteristic of modernism or modernists. 2. modern: used especially to designate certain contemporary tendencies and schools of art, music, etc., often in a somewhat derogatory sense. —SYN. see *new*.

**mod-ern-is-tic-al-ly** (mod'ēr-n-iz-tik-ə-lē), *adv.* in a modernistic manner.

**mod-ern-ity** (mod'ēr-n-ē-tē, mod'ēr-n-ē-tē), *n.* 1. the state or quality of being modern. 2. [pl. MODERNITIES (-tiz)], something modern.

**mod-ern-iza-tion** (mod'ēr-n-iz-ā-shən, mod'ēr-n-iz-ā-shən), *n.* a modernizing or being modernized.

**mod-ern-ize** (mod'ēr-n-iz), *v.t.* [MODERNIZED (-izd'), MODERNIZING], (Fr. *moderniser*), to make modern; cause to conform to present-day practice, standards, or taste. *v.i.* to adopt modern ways; become modern.

**Modern Latin**, the Latin that has come into use since the Renaissance, or about 1500, chiefly in scientific literature: it has words formed from Latin and Greek; abbreviated *Mod. L.*; also called *New Latin*, *Neo-Latin*.

**mod-est** (mod'ist), *adj.* [Fr. *modeste*; L. *modestus* < *modus*; see *MODUL*]. 1. having or showing a moderate or humble opinion of one's own value, abilities, achievements, etc.; unassuming. 2. not forward; shy or reserved; as, *modest behavior*. 3. behaving according to a standard of what is proper or decorous; decent; pure; now, especially, not displaying one's body. 4. showing or caused by moderation; not extreme; as, a *modest request*. 5. quiet and humble in appearance, style, etc.: as, a *modest home*. —SYN. see *cheerful*, *humble*, *shy*.

**mod-est-y** (mod'is-tē), *n.* [Fr. *modestie*; L. *modestia*], the quality or state of being modest; specifically, a) unassuming or humble behavior, b) lack of excess or pretensions; moderation, c) decency; decorum.

**Mod. Gr.**, Modern Greek.

**Mod. Heb.**, Modern Hebrew.

**mod-i-cum** (mod'i-kəm), *n.* [Late ME.; L. neut. of *modicus*; moderate], a small amount or portion; bit.

**mod-i-fi-a-ble** (mod'ə-fi-ə-b'l), *adj.* that can be modified.

**mod-i-fi-ca-tion** (mod'ə-fi-kā-shən), *n.* [Fr. or L.; Fr. *modification*; L. *modificatio* < pp. of *modificare*], a modifying or being modified; specifically, a) a partial or slight change in form, b) a product of such a change; as, this automobile is a *modification* of last year's model, c) a slight reduction; moderation, d) a qualification or limitation of meaning, e) in *biology*, a change in an organism caused by its environment and not inheritable, f) in *linguistics*, a change in the form of a morpheme within a construction.

**mod-i-fi-ca-tory** (mod'ə-fi-kā-tō-ri), *adj.* [see MODIFICATION & -ORY], modifying or tending to modify.

**mod-i-fi-er** (mod'ə-fi-ēr), *n.* a person or thing that modifies; especially, a word, phrase, or clause that limits the meaning of another word or phrase; as, adjectives and adverbs are *modifiers*.

**mod-i-ty** (mod'ə-tē), *v.t.* [MODIFIED (-id'), MODIFYING],

[ME. *modifien*; L. *modificare*, *modificari*, to regulate < *modus*, measure + *facere*, to make], change slightly or partially in character, form, etc. to limit or reduce slightly; *moderate*; as, she *modified* her penalty. 3. in *grammar*, to limit or restrict in meaning; quality; as, "large" *modifies* "house" in *large house*. 4. in *linguistics*, to change (a vowel) umlaut. *v.i.* to be modified. —SYN. see *change*.

**Mo-di-el-lis-ni** (mə-de-ō (ə) me-de-ō mə-de-ō), 1884-1920; Italian painter in France.

**mo-di-lil-ion** (mō-dil-yen), *n.* [It. *modiglione*; \**mutilio*; L. *mutulus*, modillion], in *architecture*, ornamental block or bracket placed under a projection, especially in the Corinthian order.

**mo-di-cus** (mə-dī-sus), *n.* [pl. MODULI (-ē)], L. dim. of L. *modus*, measure for grain], the bony axis of the cochlea of the ear.

**mod-ish** (mōd'ish), *adj.* in the current mode; in latest style; fashionable; stylish.

**mo-di-sto** (mō-dī-stō), *n.* [Fr. < *mode*; see *MODUL*], a woman who makes or deals in fashionable clothing; hats, etc. for women.

**Mo-dies-ka**, He-len-a (he-lē-nə mō-jēs-kā; Eng. mō-jēs-kā), 1840-1909; Polish actress in America.

**Mod. L.**, Modern Latin.

**Mod. Fr.**, Modern French.

**Mo-dred** (mō'drēd), *n.* in *Arthurian legend*, the treacherous nephew of King Arthur: they killed each other in battle; also *Mordred*.

**mod-u-lar** (mōj'oo-lər), *adj.* [Mod. L. *modularis*], a module or modulus.

**mod-u-late** (mōj'oo-lāt), *v.t.* [MODULATED (-id'), MODULATING], pp. of *modulate*, to regulate, measure off, arrange < *modulus*, dim. of *modus*, MODUL]. 1. to regulate, adjust, or adapt. 2. to vary pitch, intensity, etc. of (the voice). 3. to sing; sing (a song). 4. in *music*, to cause to shift to another key. 5. in *radio*, to vary the amplitude, frequency, or phase of (a carrier wave) in accordance with another wave. *v.i.* 1. in *music*, to shift from one key to another by the transitional use of a chord common to both. 2. in *radio*, to produce modulation.

**mod-u-la-tion** (mōj'oo-lā-shən), *n.* [ME. *modulacio*; L. *modulatio*], 1. a modulating or being modulated; specifically, a) in *music*, a shifting from one key to another by the transitional use of a chord common to both, b) in *radio*, a variation in the amplitude, frequency, or phase of a carrier wave in accordance with another wave. 2. in *linguistics*, the loss of strength, weakening or shortening of the phonetic form of a word when it is used purely as an auxiliary or transitional word. Example: I've gone vs. I have friends.

**mod-u-la-tor** (mōj'oo-lā-tōr), *n.* [L.], a person or thing that modulates; specifically, in *radio*, a vacuum tube used to produce modulation.

**mod-ule** (mōj'ool, mōj'ul), *n.* [Fr. or L.; Fr. *module*; L. *modulus*, dim. of *modus*], 1. a standard or unit of measurement, especially of flowing, used in *architecture*, the length of some part, usually a unit of measurement, as the diameter of the base of a column shaft, used to determine the proportions of a building. 3. in *electronics*, a compact assembly functioning as a component of a larger unit.

**mod-u-lus** (mōj'oo-ləs), *n.* [pl. MODULI (-ē)], in *physics*, a positive number or quantity expressing the measure of a function, force, or other as of elasticity, resistance, etc., especially in relation to a basic unit or to some other factor or factors: symbol *M*; abbreviated *mod.*

**mo-dus op-er-an-di** (mō-de-ōp-er-an-dē), [L.], manner of working; way of doing or making; procedure.

**mo-dus vi-ven-di** (mō-de-ōs vi-ven-dē), [L.], 1. manner of living; hence, 2. a temporary agreement in a dispute; pending final settlement; compromise.

**Moe-si-a** (mō-zi-ā), *n.* a Roman province between the Danube River and the Balkan Mountains.

**Moeso-Goth**, **Moeso-goth** (mō-ē-goth'), *n.* a member of a Gothic tribe that lived in Moesia (c. 300 A.D.).

**Moeso-Gothic**, **Moeso-gothic** (mō-ē-goth-ik), *n.* the language of the Moeso-Goths or their language. *n.* the language of the Moeso-Goths, as preserved in the translation of the Bible by Bishop Ulfilas (c. 350 A.D.); Gothic.

**mo-fette**, **mo-fette** (mō-fet), *n.* [Fr. < It. *mufo*], be moldy < G. *muß*, mold], in *geology*, 1. a leaky carbon dioxide and other gases from a hole or fissure in the earth, marking the last stage in volcanic activity, 2. such a hole or fissure.

**Mo-ga-di-she** (mō-gā-dē-shē), *n.* seaport and capital of Somalia; pop. 37,000.

**Mo-ga-di-shu** (mō-gā-dē-shū), *n.* Mogadishu.

**Mog-a-dor** (mog'ā-dor, mog'ā-dor'), *n.* Fr. *mogador*, a seaport in Morocco; pop. 26,000.

**Mo-gi-lév** (mō-gi-lēv), *n.* Eng. *mogilev*, a city in the Byelorussian S.S.R.; pop. 121,000.

**Mo-gul** (mō-gul, mō-gul'), *n.* [Per. *Mughul* < Mongol, a Mongol], 1. a Mongol; Mongolian; especially, any of the Mongolian conquerors of India and their descendants. 2. [m-], a powerful or important person, especially one with autocratic power.



## light-armed

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## ligula

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*\*longw- to < \*legw-*, light in weight or motion (cf. *LECHTS*, *LUNG*). 1. having little weight; not heavy. 2. having little weight for its size; of low specific gravity. 3. below the usual or defined weight: as, a *light coin*. 4. less than usual or normal in amount, extent, intensity, force, etc.; specifically, a) falling or striking with little force or impact: as, a *light blow*. b) of less than the usual quantity or density: as, a *light rain*. c) not thick, coarse, or massive; delicate and graceful in structure: as, *light tracery*. *light architecture*. d) not violent or intense: mild: as, a *light wind*. e) soft, muted, or muffled: as, a *light sound*. f) not prolonged or intense: as, *light applause*. 5. of little importance; not serious or profound: as, *light conversation*. 6. easy to bear; not burdensome: as, a *light tax*. 7. easy to do; not difficult: as, *light work*. 8. not burdened with grief or sorrow; gay; happy; buoyant: as, *light spirits*. 9. flighty; frivolous; fickle; capricious. 10. loose in morals; wanton. 11. dippy; giddy. 12. of an amusing or nonsensical nature: as, *light entertainment*, *light reading*. 13. containing little alcohol: as, *light wine*. 14. characterized by qualities suggestive of little weight; not dense, hard, full, etc.; specifically, a) not as full as usual; moderate: as, a *light meal*. b) easy to digest. c) well leavened; soft and spongy: as, a *light cake*. d) loose in consistency; easily crumbled: porous: as, *light sand*. 15. moving with ease and nimbleness: as, she is *light* on her feet. 16. carrying little weight: as, she is *light* on her feet. 17. unstressed or slightly stressed: said of a syllable in phonetics, prosody, etc. 18. having light weapons, armor, equipment, etc.: as, a *light tank*. 19. in meteorology, designating a condition (*light air*) in which the speed of the wind is from 1 to 3 miles per hour. *adv. lightly*. *v.t.* [LIGHTED (-id) or LIT (-it), LIGHTING], [ME. *liten*; AS. *litan*, *lyktan*; also apocryphal for *alight*], 1. [Rare], to get down from a horse or vehicle; dismount; alight. 2. to come to rest after traveling through the air: as, we waited for the ducks to *light*. 3. to come by chance; happen (with *on* or *upon*). 4. to fall or strike suddenly, as a blow. *light in the head*. 1. dippy. 2. simple; foolish. *light into*, [Slang]. 1. to attack. 2. to scold; berate. *light out*, [Slang]. to depart suddenly. *make light of*, to treat as trifling or unimportant; pay little or no attention to. *light-armed* (lit'armd'), *adj.* bearing light weapons. *light-en* (lit'n), *v.t.* [ME. *lithen* < *lithen*], 1. to make light; illuminate. 2. to shed knowledge or spiritual light on; enlighten. 3. to cause to flash in or as in lightning (with *out* or *forth*). *v.i.* 1. to become light; grow brighter. 2. to shine brightly; flash. 3. to give off flashes of lightning. *light-en* (lit'n), *v.t.* [ME. *lithen* < *lithen*], 1. a) to make lighter in weight. b) to make less heavy; reduce the load of. 2. to make less severe, harsh, troublesome, etc. 3. to make more cheerful; gladden. *v.i.* to become lighter in weight. —SYN. see *relieve*. *light-er* (lit'er), *n.* a person or thing that lights something or starts it burning: as, a cigarette *lighter*. *light-er* (lit'er), *n.* [D. *heiser* < *heh*, light], a large, open barge used chiefly in loading or unloading larger ships wherever shallow water prevents these from coming in to the shore. *v.t.* & *v.i.* to transport (goods) in a lighter. *light-cr- age* (lit'er-ij), *n.* [see -AGE], 1. the loading or unloading of a ship, or transportation of goods, by means of a lighter, or barge. 2. the charge for this. *light-face* (lit'fās'), *n.* in *priming*, type having thin, light lines; distinguished from *standard*, *boldface*, *extra-bold*. *adj.* having thin, light lines. *light-fan-gered* (lit'fān'gerd), *adj.* 1. having a light, delicate touch. 2. skillful at stealing, especially by picking pockets; thievish. *light-foot* (lit'fōot'), *adj.* [Poetic], light-footed. *light-foot-ed* (lit'fōot'id), *adj.* stepping lightly and gracefully; nimble of foot. *light-handed* (lit'han'did), *adj.* 1. having a light, delicate touch. 2. having little to carry. *light-head* (lit'hed'), *n.* a light-headed person. *light-head-ed* (lit'hed'id), *adj.* 1. delirious. 2. giddy; dippy. 3. thoughtless; flighty; frivolous. *light-hearted* (lit'hā'rid), *adj.* free from care; gay. *light-heavyweight*, a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 161 and 175 pounds. *light horse*, light-armed cavalry. *light-horse Harry* (lit'hōrs'), see *Lee, Henry*. *light-horse-man* (lit'hōrs'man), *n.* [pl. *LIGHT-HORSE-MEN* (-mən)], a light-armed cavalier. *light-house* (lit'hōus'), *n.* [Early Mod. Eng., replacing earlier *pharos*, *phare*], a tower located at some place important or dangerous to navigation; it has a very bright light at the top, by which ships are guided and warned at night. *light infantry*, infantry carrying light weapons and equipment; abbreviated *L.I.*, *Lt. Inf.* *light-ing* (lit'ing), *n.* 1. a giving light or being lighted; illumination; ignition. 2. the distribution of light and shade in a painting. 3. in the theater, a) the art, prac-

tice, or manner of using and arranging lights on the stage, b) the stage lights collectively. *light-ly* (lit'li), *adv.* 1. with little weight or pressure. 2. gently. 3. to a small degree or amount: as, to spend *lightly*. 4. nimbly; deftly. 5. cheerfully; merrily. 6. with indifference or neglect. 7. with little or no reason. 8. wantonly; shamelessly. 9. [Archaic], with ease; readily. *light-minded* (lit'min'did), *adj.* flighty; thoughtless; frivolous. *light-ness* (lit'nis), *n.* 1. the state, quality, or intensity of lighting; brightness. 2. the state of being nearer to white than to black; paleness; whiteness. *light-ness* (lit'nis), *n.* 1. the state of being light, not heavy; hence, 2. mildness, nimbleness, delicacy, cheerfulness, lack of seriousness, etc. *light-ning* (lit'nin), *n.* [ME. *lightning* < *lighten*, see *LIGHTEN* (to illuminate)], 1. a flash of light in the sky caused by the discharge of atmospheric electricity from one cloud to another or from a cloud to the earth. 2. such a discharge of electricity. *lightning arrester*, a device that protects radio or electrical equipment from lightning by causing the discharge to be grounded. *lightning bug* (or beetle), a firefly. *lightning rod*, a pointed metal rod placed high on a building, etc. and grounded at the lower end to act as a conductor and divert lightning from the structure. *light-o'-love* (lit'o-luv'), *n.* a woman who is wanted or inconstant in love. *light opera*, a musical play with humorous situations, some spoken dialogue, and a happy ending; operetta. *light quantum*, a unit of radiant energy equal to the quantum; photon: its momentum is equal to the energy divided by the velocity of light. *lights* (lits), *n.pl.* [ME. *lites*, *lithes* < *lith* (see *LIGHT* *adj.*)]; so called from being lighter in weight than the rest of the body; cf. Russ. *lyozhki*, light, *lyozhki* lung & Eng. *lung* < same base], the lungs of animals; all sheep, hogs, cattle, etc., used as food. *light-ship* (lit'ship'), *n.* a ship moored in a place dangerous to navigation and bearing a bright light at the masthead to warn pilots away from the spot. *light-some* (lit'səm), *adj.* [ME. *lithsum*; see *LIGHTEN* *adj.* & -some], 1. nimble, buoyant, graceful, or lively. 2. light-hearted; cheerful; gay. 3. frivolous. *light-some* (lit'səm), *adj.* [ME. *lithsum*; see -some], 1. giving light; luminous. 2. well-lighted; bright. *lights out*, a signal, as in a military camp, etc., to extinguish lights at bedtime. *light-struck* (lit'struk'), *adj.* in photography, injured or fogged by exposure to light. *light-weight* (lit'wāt'), *n.* 1. one below normal weight. 2. [Colloq.], a person of low mentality or little importance. 3. a boxer or wrestler who weighs between 126 and 133 pounds. *adj.* 1. light in weight. 2. lightweight. *light-wood* (lit'wood'), *n.* wood, especially southern pine, which burns readily and makes a bright light. *light-year* (lit'yēr'), *n.* a unit of astronomical distance equal to the distance that light travels in one year; approximately 6,000,000,000,000 miles. *light-al-ice* (lin'al'is, lig-nal'is), *n.* [ME. *ligne Aloes*; OFr. *lignum aloes*, wood of aloes], 1. the resinous wood of the aloes tree, native to the East Indies, burnt for its pleasant aroma. 2. aloes, the drug. *lig-ne-ous* (lig'nē-əs), *adj.* [L. *lignus* < *lignum*, wood], of, or having the nature of, wood; woody. *lig-ni-* (lig'ni), [*cf.* L. *lignum*, wood], a combining form meaning wood, as in *lignify*; also *ligno-* or, before a vowel, *lign-*. *lig-ni-ca* (lig-nē'ts), *n.* *Lignitz*: the Polish name. *lig-ni-fi-ca-tion* (lig-nē-fi-kā'shən), *n.* a lignifying. *lig-ni-fy* (lig'nē-fi'), *v.t.* [LIGNIFY (-fid), LIGNIFYING], [*ligni-* + *-fy*], to make into wood, *v.i.* to become wood or like wood as a result of the depositing of lignin in the cell walls. *lig-nin* (lig'nin), *n.* [*lign-* + *-in*], an organic substance forming the essential part of woody fiber. *lig-nite* (lig'nit), *n.* [Fr.; see *LIGNI* + *-ite*], a soft brownish-black coal in which the texture of the original wood can still be seen; it is denser and contains more carbon than peat; also called *brown coal*. *lig-nitic* (lig-nit'ik), *adj.* relating to lignite. *lig-nu-* (lig'nō, lig'no), *lig-*. *lig-no-cell-u-lose* (lig'nō-sel'yoo-lōs'), *n.* [*ligno-* + *cellulose*], any of several combinations of lignin and cellulose; it forms the essential part of woody tissue. *lig-nose* (lig'nōs), *n.* [*lign-* + *-ose*], 1. lignin. 2. an explosive containing nitroglycerin and wood fiber. *lig-nu-m vi-tae* (lig'nēm vī'tē), [L. *lignum*, wood + *vita*, gent. of *vita*, life], 1. any of several related tropical American trees and shrubs with leathery leaves, small purple flowers, and very hard, heavy greenish-brown wood. 2. the wood of these trees. *lig-ro-in*, *lig-ro-ine* (lig'rō-in), *n.* an inflammable distillate of petroleum, used as a solvent and illuminant. *lig-u-la* (lig'yoo-lō), *n.* [pl. *LIGULAR* (-lēr), *LIGULAS* (-lōz)], a brida.

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